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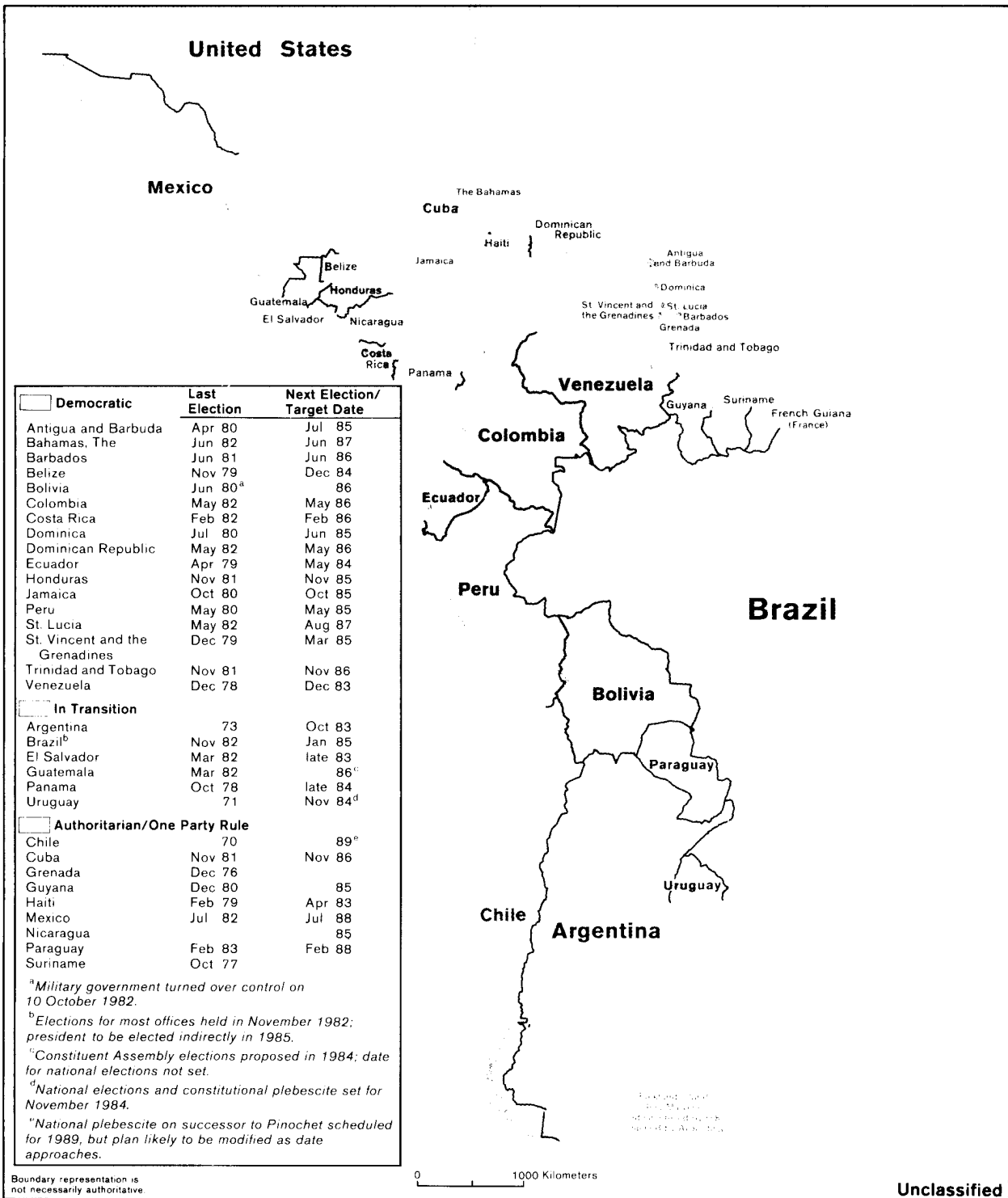
21 March 1983

CENTRAL AMERICA/MEXICO -- OVERVIEW

- I. Democratic trends in Latin America  
23 of 32 countries with 70% of population are democratic (17) or liberalizing (6)
- II. Soviet Bloc/Cuban/Nicaraguan support for guerrillas/subversion
  - Targets include democratic as well as authoritarian regimes
    - recall 1960s Marxist Leninist guerrillas against Venezuela, Uruguay
    - since 1978 a massive increase and targets include democratic Colombia, Costa Rica
  - Large scale of Cuban support for subversion illustrated by actions on three continents
    - Africa - 70,000 military and other personnel; active in 14 countries
    - Middle East - working closely with Libya, South Yemen, PLO
    - Latin America - 8,000 Cubans in Nicaragua; Cubans helping dictatorships consolidate power in Grenada, Nicaragua, Suriname...plus current major subversive operations in Central America, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Chile
- III. Conclusive evidence of Soviet Bloc/Cuban support for the violent left in Central America
  - [redacted] provides location of training camps, command centers, arms supply routes
  - We have evidence of Nicaragua based command and control of guerrilla forces
  - [redacted] adds by showing massive Soviet Bloc arms inflow to Nicaragua, airfields, arms supply to guerrillas (PAPALONAL example), 40 new military bases
  - Capture of safe houses, arms supply cars and trucks in Costa Rica/Honduras; illustrate cooperation among regional Marxist-Leninist terrorists and Cuban/Nicaraguan support (example July 1982 Colombian M 19 member caught in Costa Rica with Nicaraguan embassy officers as his controls also caught in terrorism campaign against the anti-communist social democratic president, Luis Alberto Monge)
- IV. Nicaragua - the real situation
  - internal
    - Marxist-Leninist Directorate in control with new secret police army, 8,000 Cubans, 500 or more Soviet Bloc, Libyan, PLO personnel
    - genuinely democratic groups (parties, trade unions, church, business) still exist but have no power
    - Sandinistas have broken the democratic promises made in July 1979 and OAS required
    - Anti-Sandinistas are NOT SOMOCISTAS, rather want to implement democracy
  - external
    - full cooperation with Soviet Bloc/Cuba...treaties since March 1980 Moscow visit
    - massive military build-up and export of subversion continues
    - Western economic aid has been generous and has had no moderating effect
    - Since July 1979 Western aid \$1.6 billion of which \$1.2 billion bilateral
    - all the rest of Central America received only \$750 million in bilateral aid
    - European socialist international legitimization of the Sandinistas has been a major factor
- V. Three forces are competing in El Salvador
  - violent right - many large landowners angered by the land reforms plus non-governmental groups, some elects of the ARENA party and no more than 10-15% of the military/security leadership
  - violent left - led by the FMLN/DRU formed in Havana at Castro's initiative
    - consists of six Marxist-Leninist groups including the Communist Party
    - non-Marxist-Leninist component is very small (400 among 4,000-6,000 guerrilla fighters), has no real influence and is self-admittedly under the command of the Marxist-Leninists.
  - responsible political forces ranging from Christian democrats, other centrists, conservatives also includes democratic trade unions (UPD/UCS), most of the business community, Catholic Church leadership and 85% of the military officers.
- Accomplishments
  - continuing the battle against the violent left and substantially weakening the power of the violent right.
  - elections in 1982 with 85% participation and those scheduled for late 1983.
  - land reforms implemented since March/April 1980 with benefits for 550,000 peasants.

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## Latin America: Forms of Government



634225 (546218) 5-83

25 April 1983

Democratic or Liberalizing: 23 of 32 Countries with 71% of the PopulationFORMS OF GOVERNMENT IN LATIN AMERICA

<u>Region</u>	<u>Democratic Rule (17)</u>	<u>Has Initiated a Process for Transition to Demo- cratic Government (6)</u>		<u>Authoritarian/One Party Rule (9)</u>					
		<u>Elections</u>		<u>Elections</u>		<u>Elections</u>			
		<u>Most Recent</u>	<u>Scheduled or Target</u>	<u>Most Recent</u>	<u>Scheduled or Target</u>	<u>Most Recent</u>	<u>Scheduled or Target</u>		
Central America	Belize	Nov 79	Dec 84	El Salvador	Mar 82	late 83	Mexico	Jul 82	Jul 88
	Costa Rica	Feb 82	Feb 86	Panama	Oct 78	late 84	Nicaragua		85
	*Honduras	Nov 81	Nov 85	Guatemala	Mar 82	86? <sup>2</sup>			
Caribbean	Antigua & Barbuda	Apr 80	Jul 85				Cuba	Nov 81	Nov 86
	Bahamas	Jun 82	Jun 87				Grenada	Dec 76	
	Barbados	Jun 81	Jun 86				Guyana	Dec 80	85
	Dominica	Jul 80	Jun 85				Haiti	Feb 79	Apr 83
	*Dominican Republic	May 82	May 86				Suriname	Oct 77	
	Jamaica	Oct 80	Oct 85						
	St. Lucia	May 82	Aug 87						
	St. Vincent & the Grenadines	Dec 79	Mar 85						
	Trinidad & Tobago	Nov 81	Nov 86						
South America	*Bolivia	Jun 80 <sup>1</sup>	86	Argentina	73	Oct 83	Chile	70	89 <sup>5</sup>
	Colombia	May 82	May 86	Brazil <sup>3</sup>	Nov 82	Jan 85	Paraguay	Feb 83	Feb 88
	*Ecuador	Apr 79	May 84	Uruguay	71	Nov 84 <sup>4</sup>			
	*Peru	May 80	May 85						
	Venezuela	Dec 78	Dec 83						
	Total Population:	94 million		Total Population:	174 million		Total Population:	108 million	

1 military government turned over control on 10 October 1982

2 Constituent Assembly elections proposed in March 1984; date for national elections not set

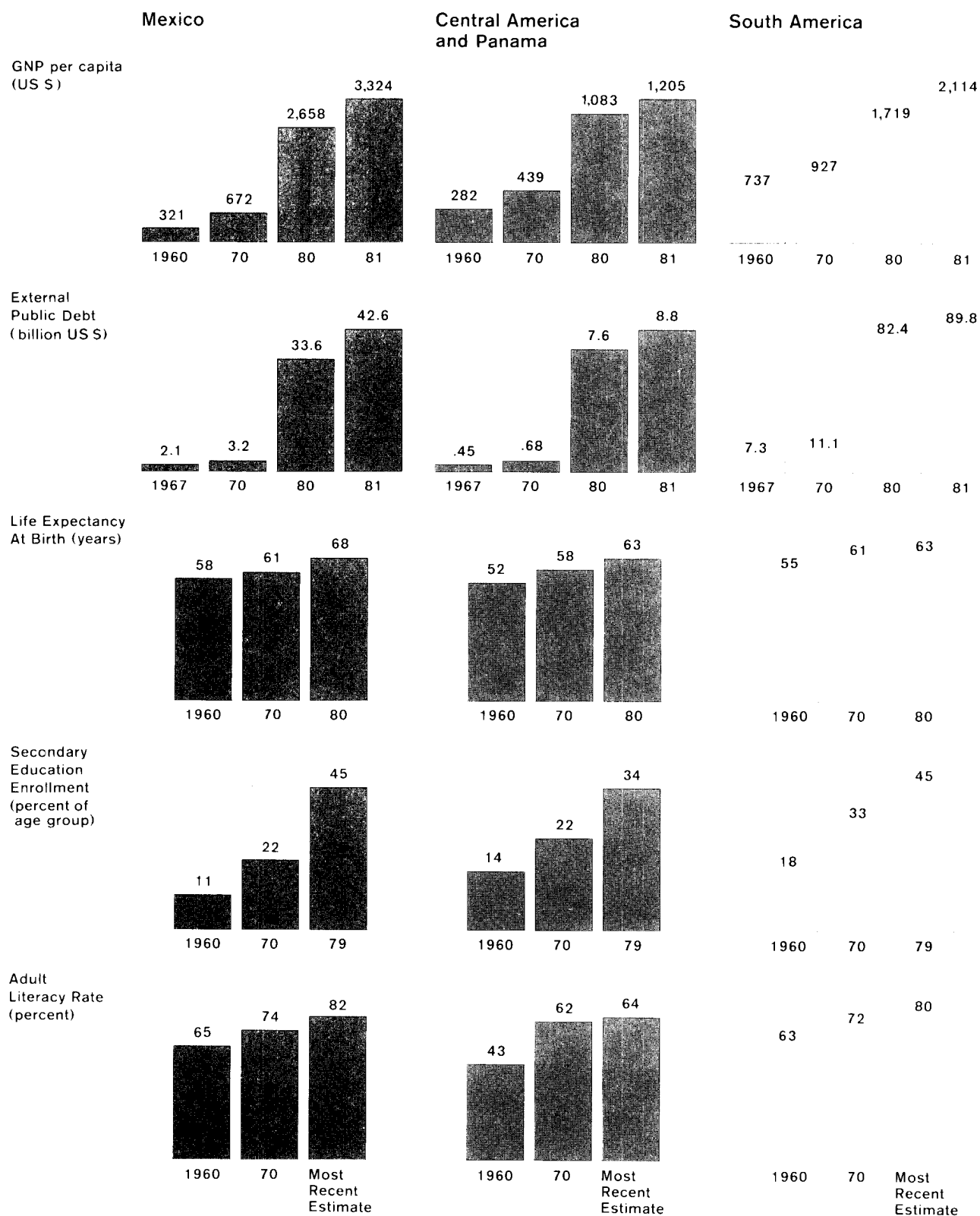
3 elections for most offices held in November 1982; president to be elected indirectly in 1985

4 national elections and constitutional plebescite set for November 1984

5 national plebescite on successor to Pinochet scheduled for 1989, but plan likely to be modified as date approaches

\* have become democracies since 1978

## Latin America: Selected Economic and Social Indicators



Unclassified  
(b) (4) (D), (b) (7) (D)

9 March 1983

OVERVIEW OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL IMPROVEMENTS IN CENTRAL AMERICA  
1960-1978

Country	Population		Adult Literacy		Life Expectancy		Economic Growth** (% Increase in Real GNP)	
	1960 million	1980	1960 percent	1980*	1960	1980*	1960-1977	1982 est
COSTA RICA	1.2	2.2	NA	88	62	70.0	+5.7	-6.0
EL SALVADOR	2.4	4.7	49	62	50	63	+5.3	-5.5
GUATEMALA	3.8	7.3	31.5	46	47	57	+5.7	-3.5
HONDURAS	1.8	3.7	45	57	46	57	+7.8	-1.2
PANAMA	1.1	1.9	73	78	62	70	+6.3	+1.0
NICARAGUA	1.4	2.6	NA	57	47	55	+6.2	-5.0
AVERAGE INCREASE FROM 1960 - 1980:			10 years		11%			

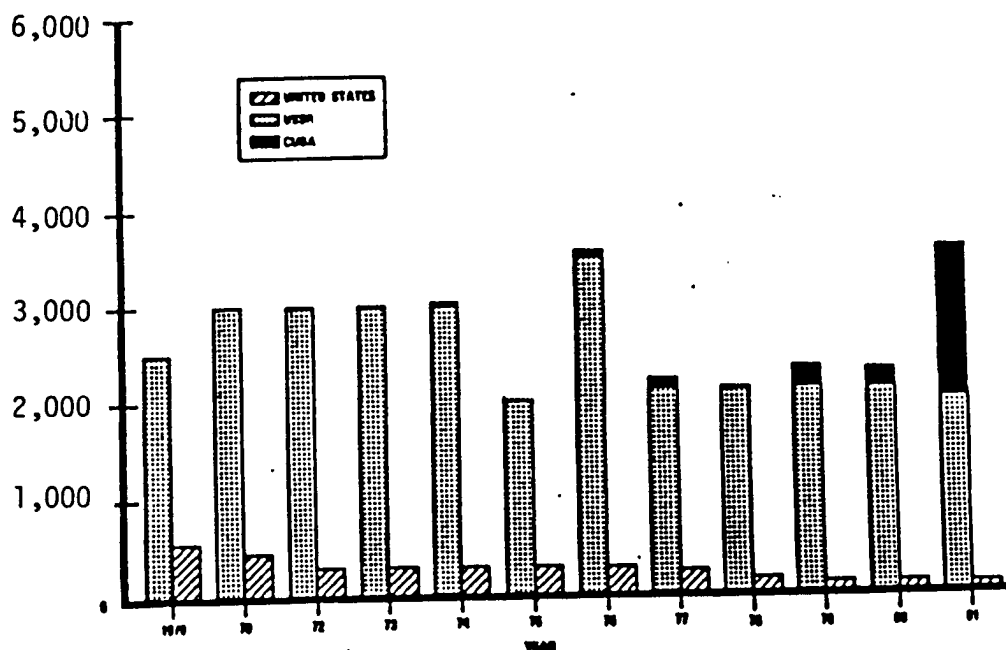
\*Represents 1980 or estimate of most recent year

\*\*Since 1978, the combination of global economic problems and increased guerrilla violence and terrorism have combined to bring about far lower economic growth.

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MILITARY ADVISORS IN LATIN AMERICA: U.S., USSR, CUBA  
1970 -- 1981

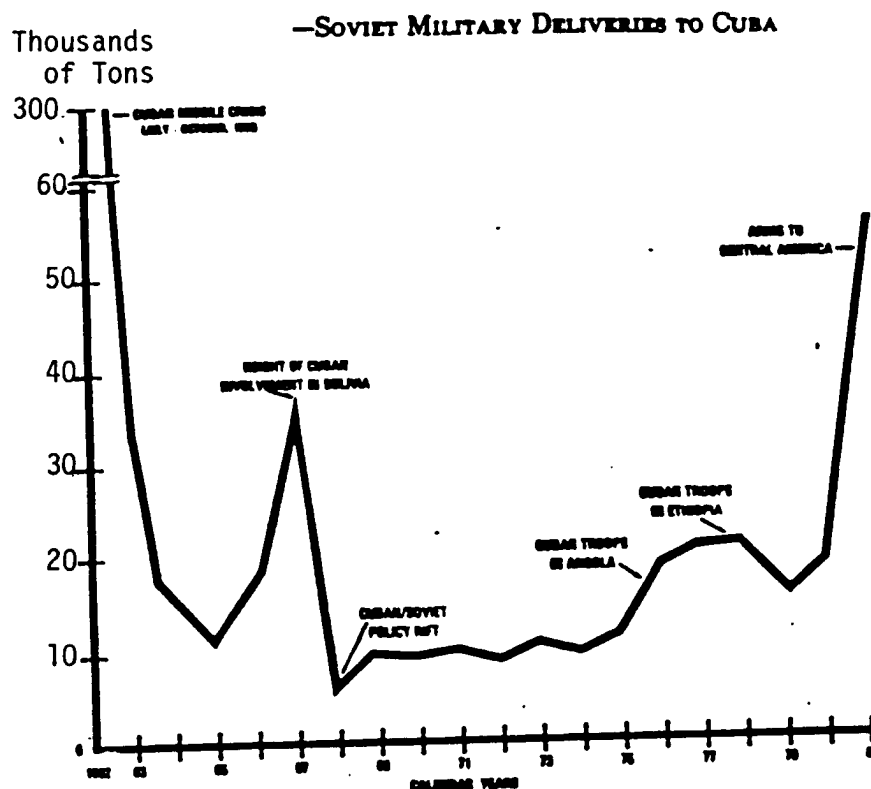
—MILITARY ADVISORS WITH LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES



Source: From the testimony of Dr. Fred C. Ikle to the US Senate hearings on The Role of Cuba in International Terrorism and Subversion; Hearings before the Committee on the Judiciary, U.S. Senate, February 26 to March 12, 1982.

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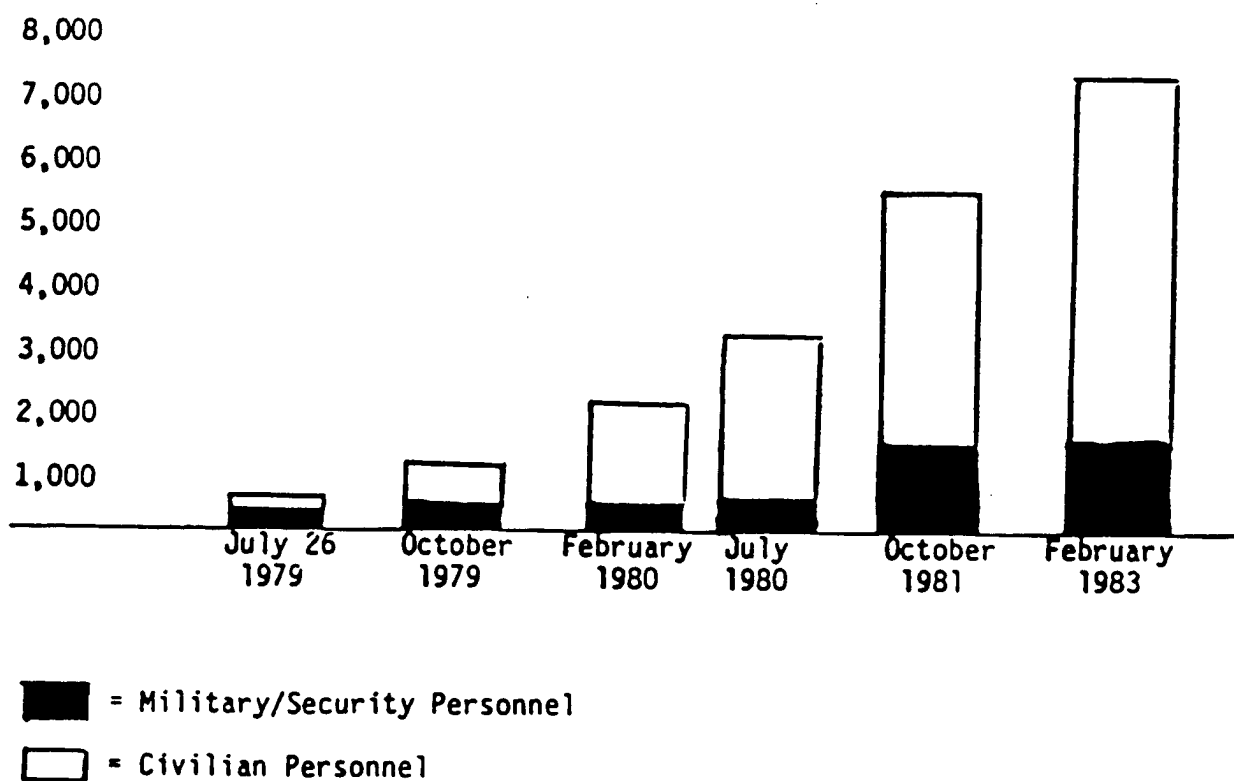
SOVIET MILITARY DELIVERIES TO CUBA: 1962 TO 1981



Source: From the testimony of Dr. Fred C. Ikle to the US Senate hearings on The Role of Cuba in International Terrorism and Subversion; Hearings before the Committee on the Judiciary, U.S. Senate, February 26 to March 12, 1982.

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CUBAN PRESENCE IN NICARAGUA



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TABLE C

GROWTH IN THE ARMED EXTREME LEFT IN CENTRAL AMERICA 1960-1982 (U)

	<u>1960-1970</u>	<u>1971-1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>
	<u>Armed Extreme Left</u>	<u>Armed Extreme Left</u>	<u>Armed Extreme Left</u>	<u>Armed Extreme Left</u>	<u>Armed Extreme Left</u>	<u>Armed Extreme Left</u>	<u>Armed Extreme Left</u>
TOTAL:	750	1,200	3,450	7,500	8,500	7,600	7,700
Nicaragua	150	300	2,000	4,500			
<u>Current Targets</u>							
El Salvador	0	300	850	2,000	3,500	4,500	4,500
Guatemala	600	600	600	1,000	2,000	3,000	3,000
Honduras	0	0	some	some	some	100	200
Costa Rica	some	some	some	some	some	some	some
SUB-TOTAL:	600	900	1,450	3,000	5,500	7,600	7,700

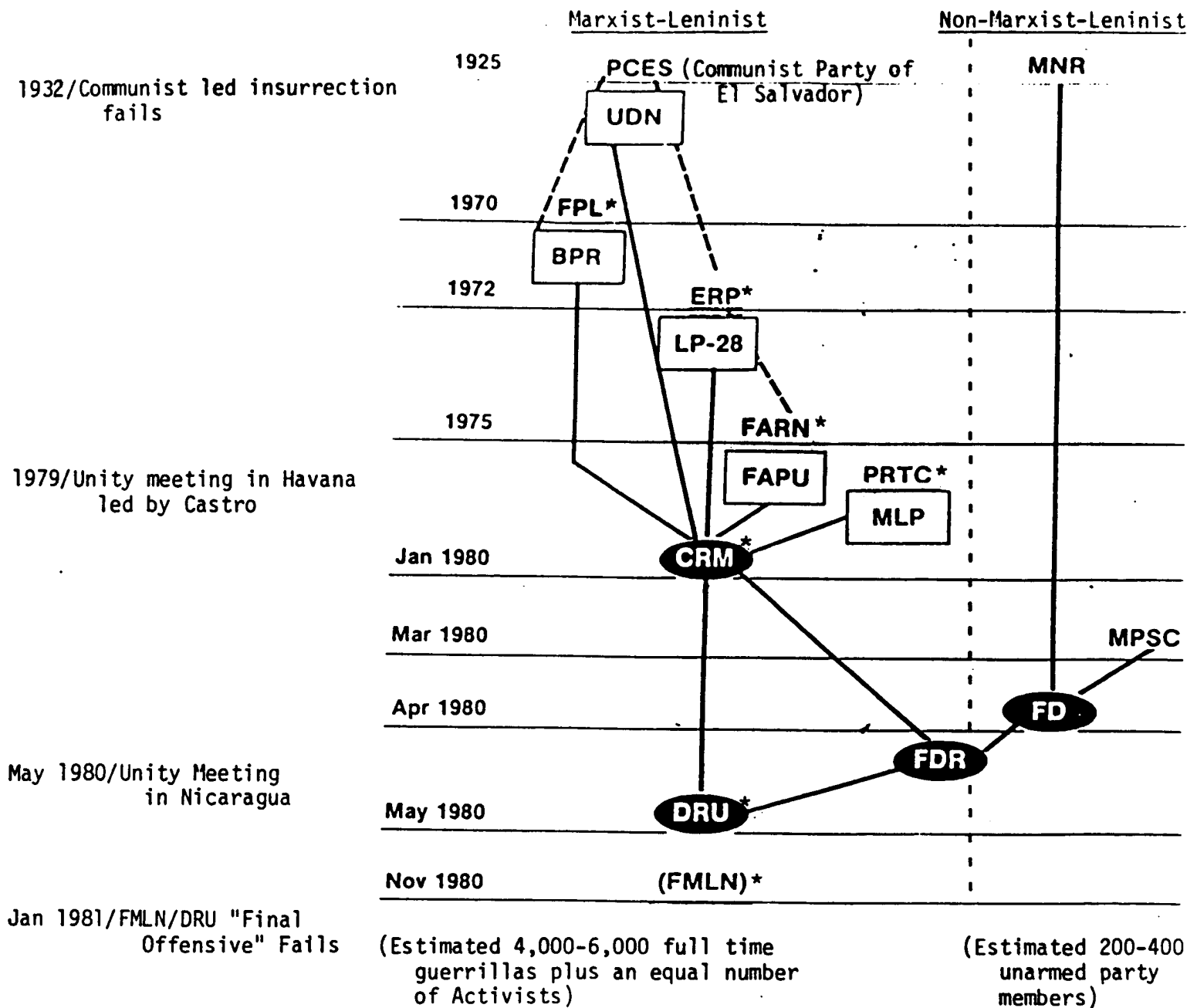
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US/IADB-ECONOMIC AID AND SANDINISTA ACTIONS - THE FIRST TEN WEEKS - 1979

<u>DATE</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u> (in million)	<u>PURPOSE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>SANDINISTA ACTIONS</u>
Aug 79	USAID	\$1.9	Food through GRN Ministry of Health & Social Welfare	Aug 79	Newspaper, <u>El Pueblo</u> , shut down
"	USAID	\$6.9	Govt to Govt loan commodities for distribution	"	Sandinistas begin military build up, including construction of new bases and airfields
"	USAID	\$17.6	Loan to GRN to finance sale of agric. commodities	"	Sandinistas move to consolidate labor unions under 2 Sandinista umbrella organizations.
Sept 79	IADB	\$20	Multi-purpose loan	Sept 79	606 Nicaraguan students go to Isle of Youth, Cuba
"	IADB	\$36.5	Agriculture/Industrial	"	A new militia begins to be organized
"	IADB	\$25	Industrial	"	Sandinistas begin to aid Salvadoran insurgents by facilitating shipment of arms, supplies; providing training facilities
				"	Pham Van Dong, premier of Socialist Republic of Vietnam arrives
				"	Daniel Ortega and Alfonso Robelo meet with Pres. Carter at White House
TOTAL		<u>\$102.6</u>			

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**Legend:**

----- Faction which left the Communist Party

□ Front Organization

● Umbrella Organization

\* Violent Extreme Left Group or Command Authority

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11 March 1983

## SURINAME -- CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS

<u>Date</u>	<u>Event</u>
25 November 1975	Suriname granted independence from the Netherlands.
May 1979	Diplomatic relations established with Cuba.
25 February 1980	Sergeant Bouterse and "The Group of 16" seize power.
August 1980	Bouterse accuses Cubans of encouraging a leftist coup. Parliament dissolved. Seven leftist including Sgts Sital, Mijns and Joeman arrested for planning a coup.
March 1981	Pro-Cuban sergeants are released after Coup attempt
May 1981	Government issues manifesto putting Suriname on socialist footings; six member Policy Center created.
June 1981	Havana established an official mission in Paramaribo
March 1982	Coup attempt foiled; Sgt Hawker executed.
May 1982	Increased contacts with Cubans
October 1982	Cuban Ambassador Cardenas presents his credentials in Paramaribo. Grenadan Prime Minister Bishop visits Suriname.*
8 Decmeber 1982	Fifteen opponents of the Bouterse regime executed, including Cyrill Daal (head of the largest trade union federation-Moederbond); the editor of the local news agency and three other leading journalists; the chairman of the lawyers association and three other attorneys; the university's dean of economics; and two former cabinet ministers--one a local sports hero.
30 January 1983	Deputy Army Comander Horb and 14 others arrested.
2 February 1983	Horb is alleged to have "committed suicide."
28 February 1983	New cabinet is named with PALU leader Alibux as Prime Minister.
4 March 1983	Bouterse flies with Castro and Bishop to NAM summit in New Delhi.

\* This Cuban Ambassador is an intelligence agent and was in Granada before, during, and after the 1979 coup. It resulted in a pro-Cuban government there.

Socio-economic facts: GNP = \$1 billion (2,800/capita); 85% literacy